

INDUCEMENTS FOR 1888.

Our friends tell us we have given them a good paper last year, and we flatter ourselves that such is the case. While the HERALD for the coming year will continue to be a good local family paper—giving a record of all the happenings in its locality, it will present new features of value and interest to its readers. It will contain a general market report which will be corrected weekly, a list of the real estate transfers, the doings of the courts, the news from all parts of the county, a condensed statement of suitable events everywhere, in short, it will be a companion of valuable information, and selected expressly for our subscribers. Congress and the Legislature are now in session, the Presidential election is on hand, a Congressional election, a sheriff to elect, all of which will be fully looked after by the HERALD, and will be to our readers subjects of considerable interest.

In addition to all this, we have determined to give away to our subscribers a large array of valuable presents, among which will be one or two elegant organs, two or three sewing machines, agricultural implements, numerous articles of wearing apparel, books on literature, science and fiction, jewelry, gold and silver pens, and many other articles of use and value. We will allow a liberal commission to agents, and in addition to this commission we will give to the person securing the largest number of new subscribers a beautiful engraved gold watch. It is the time to get up clubs. Any young man or woman can make good money by securing subscribers for the HERALD. We want 1,000 new subscribers before the year closes.

SPEAKER CARBIDE WILL ANNOUNCE HIS COMMITTEES TO-DAY.

The resolutions made on New Year's day are probably more than half of them looked after now.

GOVERNOR MANNING OF MISSOURI, died Dec. 29. Lieut. Governor Morchison took the oath of office as Governor on New Year's day. The last has been a year noted for the deaths of public men.

Two passenger trains collided near Searsville, Saturday night. Six persons were killed, and about twenty more or less injured. Among the injured was J. M. Woods, of Circleville.

Ben J. Jones, the talented young lawyer of Bardonia, was elected speaker of the Lower House of the Legislature after a spirited contest. He is a capable and honest man, and will govern the House with a strong, though impartial hand.

Tan Ovenshaw, daily Messenger was our year old Sunday, and celebrated the beginning of its second year by an elegant double number, full of choice reading and paying ads. The daily Messenger is simply a good paper, and has a host of admirers in this end of the State.

In the moneyed business men of town who have the future interests of Hartford in mind, it would build commodious brick business houses on the burnt corner, with an opera house above, it would be both a profitable and paying investment. A general assembly hall has been located here.

The daily Herald made its appearance last Friday morning. It is an elegant seven-column sheet, and contains besides a rich store of editorial matter, a full and complete report of the doings of both branches of the Legislature. It will continue during the session of the General Assembly, and will be furnished at the price of one dollar.

Prof. J. J. GLASS, one of the most energetic and wide-awake men in Western Kentucky, has taken charge of the Louisville Times and News. Mr. Glass is Superintendent of Common Schools of Hopkins county, State editor of the State Teachers' Association, and now cities a newspaper. The next thing for Hopkins county to do is to send him to the Legislature.

Hos. W. E. Egan, the Union Labor representative in the Legislature from the Second Covington District, is sound in his theories of political parties. He says:

"My leading purpose now is to switch the laboring Union into the Democratic fold, where it properly belongs. The working men should not divide their strength among so many of the political parties. The Democratic party is the party of the laboring men, and will not fail to support it, for it will be the most successful in accomplishing its purpose. For this reason you have found no fault with the Democratic and I have no fault to find with it. It is the only party that will not fail to support it until the final settlement."

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

A SHORT MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR. Governor Backus' first official communication to the Legislature was a masterly paper. It treated upon all subjects of vital interest to the State. The revenue system was sensibly reviewed, strong reforms were suggested, the education of the people was fairly, the other subjects of the administration of justice, and the prevalent system of bribery in elections was justly condemned. Local aid was urged for the benefit of our common schools, and the various other interests of the State revealed at his hands with care and candor. Below we give a few extracts upon the topics of most general interest:

REVENUE LAW.
To meet the demands of the people for a better system, they wisely enacted the present revenue law. Under the provisions of that law there was a balance in the Treasury on June 30, 1886, of \$1,000,000. The ordinary expenses of the government, including the salaries of the officers and the interest on the public debt, were \$1,000,000. The balance was \$1,000,000. This favorable showing is the result of a more equitable assessment, and of the collection of the revenue, and of the fact that the revenue law of 1885 was a very wise and judicious one. It is the duty of the Legislature to see that the revenue law of 1885 is not repealed, and that the revenue law of 1886 is not amended so as to increase the revenue. The revenue law of 1885 was a very wise and judicious one. It is the duty of the Legislature to see that the revenue law of 1885 is not repealed, and that the revenue law of 1886 is not amended so as to increase the revenue.

EDUCATION.
The report of the Board of Education for the year 1886 is a very interesting one. It shows that the public schools of the State are in a very satisfactory condition. The number of pupils is increasing, and the quality of the education is improving. The Board of Education has done much to improve the public schools, and it is the duty of the Legislature to support them. The Board of Education has done much to improve the public schools, and it is the duty of the Legislature to support them.

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colle will be about five o'clock and continue until nearly seven. The moon will rise at five o'clock in total eclipse, and can be located by a halo of brilliant light, provided the weather is fair. The final passage of the moon from the earth's shadow will occur about nine o'clock. It will be altogether a beautiful scene, and everybody can see it provided the weather is fair. The other eclipse will begin at 4 o'clock on the night of July 23, and will continue about six hours, the middle of the total eclipse occurring exactly at midnight.

Hos. H. R. KINSMON, in the Democratic caucus in Frankfort Thursday, nominated Jas. E. Stone, of Beckford, a county, for the position of Assistant Clerk of the House. The speech was spoken at the Court-Journal correspondent as "beautiful for its brevity." This is a good example of the kind of speech that we need to see more of. It was a speech that was well received, and it was a speech that was well received.

Reverend Dan News, Editor Herald: December 28, 1886. News has come from your issue of the 27th inst. that our town seems to be as busy as a bee. The little paper looked forward to the 27th inst. to read the news, and to get a good look at the news. The little paper looked forward to the 27th inst. to read the news, and to get a good look at the news.

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LEGISLATIVE.

The Legislature met Friday, December 28. Hon. H. B. Kinsmon was appointed to a committee to take charge of the committee on education.

The Legislature will meet on Saturday, December 29. The committee on education will report on the report of the Board of Education.

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Care, two beautiful and accomplished young ladies, of Lexington, are visiting at the home of Mr. F. H. Fink, near Ashland. Mr. Charles Wade, of Lexington, is visiting at the home of Mr. F. H. Fink, near Ashland.

There will be a railroad meeting held at the night of January 10, at 8 o'clock, to take some action on the proposed road. Every person who is interested in the road should be present.

The "Toll Street Gang" is a collection of persons who are engaged in the business of selling goods on the street. They are engaged in the business of selling goods on the street.

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TEN REASONS WHY Wanamaker & Brown's Louisville Store IS THE BEST PLACE TO BUY Clothing for Men AND Clothing for Boys

Reason No. 1.—We are manufacturers; you buy of first hands.
Reason No. 2.—One price don't rob one and bargain the other.
Reason No. 3.—Large variety of New Goods daily.
Reason No. 4.—Only reliable goods.
Reason No. 5.—You can buy a fine Prince Albert suit at \$20.
Reason No. 6.—You can buy an all wool suit for \$10.
Reason No. 7.—Prices the same as in the Philadelphia stores.
Reason No. 8.—You get a full guarantee.
Reason No. 9.—You get ready-made or made to your measure.
Reason No. 10.—If you don't like what you buy, return it and get your money.

FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS SUITS READY.

WANAMAKER & BROWN
404 OAK HALL.
Fourth and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. D. L. Anderson, Manager.

KING'S Delivery Stable

Bus Line from Hartford to Beaver Dam!

If You Want a New Buggy Cheap, Call on KING.

If You Want a Good Warranted Wagon of Any Kind, Call on KING.

If You Want an Easy Ride in an Elegant Omnibus, Call on KING.

If You Want Your Horse Fed and Taken Care of, Call on KING.

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TEACHER AND TEXT-BOOK.

A Paper Read by Prof. Ben D. Ringo, of Hartford College, before the Third Educational Convention at Danbury Dec. 18, 1887.

In considering our subject, "The Teacher and Text-Book," it is to be noted that we have to do with more than a mere text-book. There are few of the former who are not esteemed equally as a discussion of their own case, which is doubtless more satisfactory to each of them than anything that we might offer. I shall only say in this relation that the schoolmaster is not by flesh and blood; that like other beings of his composition he can under given conditions accomplish as much as the most accomplished man; that in his accomplishments he is, like other men, subject to certain limitations; that there is no reason to suppose that he is more capable than the great laws of his being and of the realm in which he works. This discovery, I say, has been made, and though it came late, it has gone far to lead the mind of the schoolmaster to a new discovery. It has been made that the schoolmaster is not by flesh and blood; that like other beings of his composition he can under given conditions accomplish as much as the most accomplished man; that in his accomplishments he is, like other men, subject to certain limitations; that there is no reason to suppose that he is more capable than the great laws of his being and of the realm in which he works.

As to the text-book, its power helps lessens place at our mercy, and with nothing to fear or hope from its result or of good will, it is together try these. The many schools of many grades that are becoming numerous throughout the country lead to various places of this subject and offer various points from which it may be viewed, each offering perhaps a different set of conditions and giving rise to different considerations from many of which we might reach widely varying results. It shall not be in this paper to consider but two general divisions as including all the rest, that of the high school, and the common or district school, between the two and the requirements of which we conceive a long step to intervene. Certain it is that the requirements and needs of the high school should not be viewed as compensating those of the more numerous and more important class. I say more important since it is to them alone that by far the larger portion of our citizens must look for whatever their future may be theirs. This means schools that are offered to the people of our country districts, and are prepared to give to our youthful people, who are at once superintendent, principal, preceptor and janitor. To this line of the school work, we would direct our attention, more especially since—in our opinion—the principal reason why our teachers' negligence and associations have not resulted in more good, and much less unquestionably been done, is because the teachers who have met to discuss common interests, have not waited too much time in empty idealism, have generally done too high for the mark at which their deliberations should be aimed.

We recognize a vast difference between the needs and methods of the man who sits on his stool for a moment or two, and the man who sits for 18 or 25 minutes each day, and then does not flush, but only says because they are cold and the influence, I think that the mass of our assembly deliberations have been furnished by the former branch of the profession, while the mass of our work is being done by men and women in the latter field.

Of a few general fundamental truths, no teacher should ever be a moment less to be borne in mind. In this, our day of scientific research and analysis, and of penetration the mind with its various modes of operation and development is no longer an unknown quantity. The dissecting knife of the scientist has laid bare its very vitals to his gaze, and those of light illumine all its wonderful workings, and we look no more deeply into the mental world, we find it is a more beautiful exemplar of that we are about to, and that much of all and beneath it all, lies the same eternal law of the whole organic world; development must come from within and it comes to each by exercise alone. Hence it is no longer thought that the child must be a vacuum into which we put so much as make it more or less can you by eating, add one cubic to the physical stature of the child? No more can you by thinking add one atom to his mental weight. The years alone to furnish proper material properly prepared out of which he may evolve a perfect form. Hence our question would now be, to what material shall I furnish to that child mind, and how may it best be prepared and given? An answer to this will bring us to the consideration of our subject.

Existent in that child mind, the faculties and powers, which it is our duty to awaken, touch to life, draw out. Nor has the Divine Architect left unoccupied the avenue through which approach is made to us again.

First, through his intelligent perception that the objects of his material are applied to his childhood attention, concept is formed and placed beside concept, a comparison made—he thinks. One by one, the mental phenomena increase, gradually the mental attributes unfold, the will assumes its proper as director and author of all and thereby steps between his child and his growth. To move this, I proceed by way of his curiosity, his interest, or better than all—because over all his hope. He is led to think, to reason, to realize the divine approval of his deeds, the almost heavenly pleasure that comes to him in the good-looking power to do in which is embodied all that education means. Then we conclude that these methods are best

which tend to produce the most mental activity upon the student's part. Now in what relation to this stand the text-books in our common schools? There is an average attendance upon the common schools of this country of 20 students each. Now we are given to understand that the text-book is forced in systematic and arranged in work with the utmost regularity and precision that he may be able to finish it within the time at his disposal. A school of this kind must naturally be divided into grades determined by the degree of advancement among its pupils, that division being best, which gives rise to the greatest amount of mental activity upon the part of each. Yet, when this requirement is met another condition arises which leads to a large increase in the number of classes, estimated by the fact that those of the same grade are supplied with books as varying as the erratic taste of a long line of pedagogues who have filled the place before us. Given such a school, reasonably divided into classes, result—20 minutes to each recitation, or with classes increased to 20 so that the various books may be used, result—10 minutes with no time allowed for passing to and from their desks.

Now some of your sapient professors after not alone what a school teacher may be, but what under certain conditions he may do, and what the conditions under which he may do, the result of which inquiries, with a steadfast hope we look today for the greatest good to our common field of work.

As to the text-book, its power helps lessens place at our mercy, and with nothing to fear or hope from its result or of good will, it is together try these. The many schools of many grades that are becoming numerous throughout the country lead to various places of this subject and offer various points from which it may be viewed, each offering perhaps a different set of conditions and giving rise to different considerations from many of which we might reach widely varying results. It shall not be in this paper to consider but two general divisions as including all the rest, that of the high school, and the common or district school, between the two and the requirements of which we conceive a long step to intervene. Certain it is that the requirements and needs of the high school should not be viewed as compensating those of the more numerous and more important class. I say more important since it is to them alone that by far the larger portion of our citizens must look for whatever their future may be theirs. This means schools that are offered to the people of our country districts, and are prepared to give to our youthful people, who are at once superintendent, principal, preceptor and janitor. To this line of the school work, we would direct our attention, more especially since—in our opinion—the principal reason why our teachers' negligence and associations have not resulted in more good, and much less unquestionably been done, is because the teachers who have met to discuss common interests, have not waited too much time in empty idealism, have generally done too high for the mark at which their deliberations should be aimed.

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